

Slurry separation

Jovas delivers different kinds of slurry separators, like sloping sieves, vibrating sieves and screw presses, which are suitable for all kinds of slurry.

Every company has its own specific problems that needs a fitting solution.

Jovas mostly focuses on companies who can deposit a big part of the thin fraction, with a low phosphate percentage, in the neighborhood. We'll decide what the best option is for the thick fraction, deposit it as stackable or as viscous. The installation can thicken the "thick" fraction (18-25% DS, stackable). When the farmer has a large storage available, we can choose to not use a flocculant, but to let the thin fraction settle down after separation. By using a sloping sieve, the fine parts won't be crushed, which causes the settle down process to go faster and more efficiently. The thinner the thin fraction, the faster and more efficiently the process goes, also applies. The results of the settling down process will approach the results of the use of flocculant (a reduction of P_2O_5 up to 70% in the thin fraction).

The choice of using a flocculant or not also depends on the destination of the thin fraction. For example, a farmer that grows potatoes and grain, wants for phosphate in the year that he grows potatoes than in the year he grows grain. With an optimal fertilization, the farmer can save on other fertilizers and a large amount of animal slurry can be used and doesn't have to be stored and transported from the premises. N and Kali are fertilizers that are not used enough with normal fertilization (up to the P_2O_5 -level). By using separated slurry the farmer can provide in this fertilization need.

By using a flocculant the phosphate content in the thin fraction can be lowered with about 75 up to 85% and the nitrogen content with 20 up to 50%. The left over nitrogen in the thin fraction is almost completely present as a solution. When slurry is separated without flocculant, the phosphate content in the thick fraction will be 25% maximum.

By using a flocculant, little solid parts are bound to each other (flocked) and the, by us developed, sloping sieve can then be used to separate these "flocks" from the fluid again. When there is placed more pressure on a "flock", it can break down and go down the filter anyway.

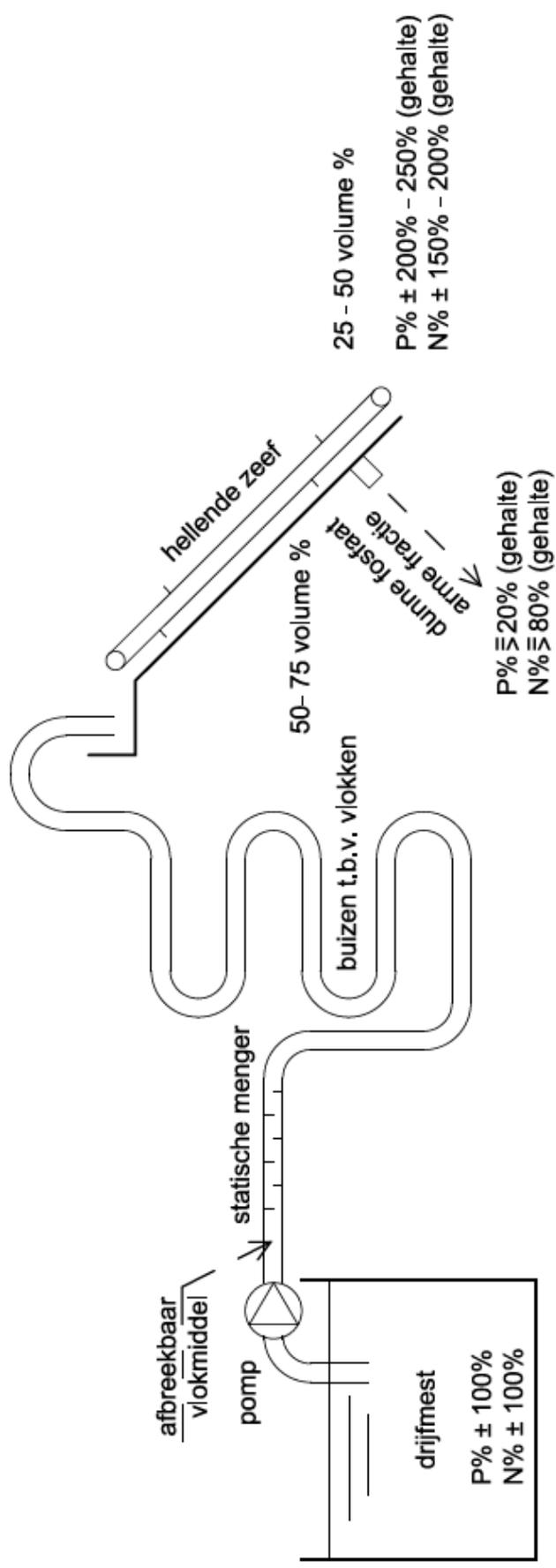
The flocculant consists of Adipic acid and Sulfamic acid, who both will break down immediately in the (alkaline) soil. Studies show that more than 70% has broken down within 1 month. Jovas doesn't use Iron chloride or other binders that have difficulty breaking down or don't break down at all. The fertilization value is the most important!

By placing a filter (sloping sieve) in front of the screw press, the press will hardly be sensitive for changing ds% anymore. The filter will, in relation to, also get more fluid out of thin fraction than out of thick fraction. This means that the screw press, eventually, will never give very thin slurry, which makes the chance on loss almost nil. The energy costs are also a lot lower.

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Schema mestscheiding



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Mestzeef model floc

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 getekend: HB

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